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New American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) from British Guiana and Costa Rica.

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[This contribution is a result of two expeditions of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society, the British Guiana Expedition of 1924, and the Eastern Pacific *Zaca* Expedition of 1938. Both were made under the direction of Dr. William Beebe.]

In a small collection of cerambycid beetles received for identification, the following two new species were found.

***Stromatium kartaboensis*, sp. nov.**

Narrowly elongate, subcylindrical, strongly convex above, subopaque, uniformly reddish-brown, legs and antennae slightly paler, sparsely, irregularly clothed with long, rather broad, recumbent, yellowish-white hairs, with a few long, fine, semi-erect hairs intermixed.

Head even, with a narrow, longitudinal groove extending from vertex to clypeus, flat between antennal tubercles, which are indistinct, transversely flattened between upper lobes of eyes; surface densely granulate, coarsely, shallowly, irregularly punctate, eyes deeply emarginate, separated from each other on the top by three times the width of upper lobe. Antenna slender, as long as body, unarmed, sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely ciliate beneath with long, semi-erect, yellowish-white hairs; first segment robust, cylindrical; third segment nearly twice as long as first; following four segments each shorter than third, and subequal in length to one another; last two segments missing.

Pronotum as long as wide, subequal in width at base and apex, widest at middle; sides arcuately rounded; disk strongly convex; surface densely, finely granulate and rugose, with three narrow, longitudinal, glabrous spaces on disk, extending from apex to base.

Elytra three times as long as pronotum, at base subequal in width to pronotum at middle; sides parallel from humeral angles

to near tips, which are broadly subtruncate; disk moderately, uniformly convex; surface sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctate, the recumbent hairs forming more or less distinct vittae along sutural margins.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, finely punctate; last visible sternite broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum coarsely, transversely rugose, sparsely, indistinctly punctate; prosternal process very narrow between coxal cavities, arcuately declivous posteriorly. Mesosternum rather narrow between coxal cavities. Legs sparsely clothed with long, semi-erect and recumbent, yellowish-white hairs; femora unarmed at apices, anterior and middle pairs slightly flattened, expanded at middle, posterior pair slender, subcylindrical; tibiae slender, cylindrical, not expanded at apices.

Length 9-10 mm., width 2.25-2.5 mm.

Type locality: Kartabo, Bartica District, British Guiana.

Type: In the United States National Museum. Paratype in the collection of the Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Park. Type No. 56773; Paratype No. 241016.

Described from two specimens (one type) collected at the type locality, April 8-11, 1924, by William Beebe.

This species resembles *Elaphidion nanum* Fabricius, but it differs from that species in being uniformly reddish-brown and more slender, in having a different arrangement of the pubescence on the dorsal surface of the body, the antennae unarmed, with the third segment nearly twice as long as the first, the intermediate coxal cavities open externally, and the prosternal process very narrow between the coxal cavities.

***Anatinomma brevicornis*, sp. nov.**

Elongate, subcylindrical, moderately convex above, slightly shining, yellowish-brown, except head, pronotum, basal region and lateral and sutural margins of elytra, underside of body, and tips of femora, which are reddish-brown, sparsely, uni-

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formly clothed with short, recumbent, yellowish or whitish hairs, with numerous long, erect hairs intermixed.

Head even, flat between antennal tubercles, which are smooth and feebly elevated; surface coarsely, deeply, confluent punctate; eyes slightly emarginate, coarsely granulated, strongly projecting outward, separated from each other on the top by the width between antennae. Mandibles robust, broad, arcuate at apices; right mandible acute at apex; left mandible slightly truncate, depressed at apex for insertion of tip of right mandible. Maxillary and labial palpi subequal in length, last segment of each broadly triangular. Antenna short, extending to base of pronotum, unarmed, outer segments slightly flattened; first segment robust, slightly arcuate beneath; third segment subequal in length to first; following segments, except eleventh, each shorter than third and subequal in length to one another; eleventh segment slightly longer than tenth, oblong, broadly rounded at apex.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly wider at apex than at base, widest at middle; sides slightly rounded, more strongly converging posteriorly; disk even, strongly, uniformly convex; surface coarsely, deeply, densely punctate at middle, confluent punctate at sides. Scutellum densely clothed with recumbent, whitish hairs.

Elytra nearly three times as long as, and distinctly wider than, pronotum; sides parallel from humeral angles to near tips, which are separately shallowly emarginate, with a long, acute spine at outer angle; disk moderately, uniformly convex; surface densely, coarsely, deeply, uniformly punctate,

the punctures slightly smaller toward apices.

Abdomen beneath sparsely, indistinctly punctate; last sternite broadly rounded at apex. Prosternum feebly, transversely rugose, coarsely, shallowly punctate. Anterior coxae contiguous, the cavities open posteriorly. Middle coxal cavities closed externally. Mesosternum narrow between coxal cavities, arcuately declivous anteriorly. Legs moderately long; femora feebly flattened, slightly clavate, unarmed at apices; tibiae slender, subcylindrical, not carinate, slightly expanded at apices.

Length 21 mm., width 6 mm.

Type locality: Golfito, Gulf of Dulce, Costa Rica. No. 38,544, *Zaca* Expedition, Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Society. March 8, 1938.

Type: In the United States National Museum, No. 56774.

Described from a single specimen, sex undetermined, received from William Beebe.

This species differs from the description given for *Anatinomma alveolatum* Bates in having the antenna only extending to the base of the pronotum, with the intermediate segments cylindrical and the third segment longer than each of the following segments, and the anterior coxae contiguous.

Bates (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1892, pp. 150-151, pl. V, Fig. 8) erected *Anatinomma* for *alveolatum*, a new species from Mexico, placing it in the group *Piezocerides* of Lacordaire, but stating that this genus does not exactly fit into any of the numerous groups instituted by Lacordaire in his *Genera des Coléoptères*.